G. J. ORDWAY,

NORWAY-VILLAGE,

OFFERS to the public a large and select assortment of Goods on terms and at prices which cannot fail of satisfying the Purchaser.

AMONGST HIS STOCK IS THE FOLLOWING:—

Sup, Lon. Wool Blk. } Broad Cloths.
" Inv. Green, }
" Indigo Blue, }
" Olive Green, }
" Adelaid, }
" Russell Brown, }
" Mixed. }

" Wool Blk. } Cassimeres.
" Indigo Blue, }
" Drab, }
" Fancy milled, }
" Diamond and Mixed }

Black Ribb'd Doeskin, Stockinguet, Buckskin, Satinet, Fulled Cloth; Rich fig'd and plain Velvet, Silk and Satin VESTINGS, Cashmere, Fancy, Valencia and com. do. Heavy blk and blue blk Silk Velvet Plain blk and blue blk Satin, for Vests or Stocks.

Brocade, Satin, Lasting and Horn Coat Buttons, latest fashion. Gilt do. do. Metal Sup. and Strap do. Satin, Horn, Lasting, Elder and Cine Gilt Vest Buttons.

Silk Cord and Braids; Cotton and Worsted do. do. Fine Eng. and com. Sekria; Canvas, Padding, Silk, Twist, and other trimmings for

TAILORS' USE.

Watered Ducasses, Orleans Cloth, Fig'd Alpacca's, Kerino's, Alpines & Camletteens, For Ladies' Cloaks.

Plain and rich fig'd Alpines for Dresses, blk blue blk and fancy colors; blk, blue blk and fancy col'd Silks for do. French and Eng. Merinos; plain and rich fig'd all wool Mousseline De Lain, Chine style, C & W. de Saxony, Chine style of real French Prints. English and French Prints suited to the season. Full and half Mourning do. some of beautiful style.

Fancy, Silk, Lama, Merino, Edinboro, Chal'y, M. D. Laine and Highland Shawls, some of the latter of the importation of 1838, a much nicer article than the importations of the last two years.

Yellow and white Eng. Flannel; Heavy red twilled do. for Shirts or childrens dresses; Domestic do. fine and com. Cotton and Wool and Cotton do.

Heavy unbleached Sheeting, very fine do. Extra fine and com. bleached do. White and brown Linen; Linen Lawns, very fine and com.; Hemstitched Linen C. Hdks. Im. do. fine Linen do. Twilled and plain Silk do.; Fancy Silk, Lama, Chally, Raw Silk and M. D. Laine dress Hdfs.

Black Italian Cravats, 36 and 38 in.; Verona do. Blk Silk Hdfs. Fancy and Bandanna do. Flag and Cotton Bandannas, India Rubber, Worsted, and Belt Braces.

Ladies and Gents col'd and blk Kid Gloves; Lamb's Lt. Dress do. Plain blk and white Silk, Mohair and Cotton do. Gents Buckskin and Woolen do. Cotton & Worsted Hose. Virginia and Cotton and white and col'd 1, 2 do. for Gents.

Beltings; Bonnet Silks; Bonnet Ribbons of latest style; Cap do. Blk Silk Lace and blk Lace Veils, Cotton Lace; blk Lace Edging; Plain Blond Net, Square, Figured & Lyons Lace. Swiss Muslin, Book do. Bishop Lawn; Jaconett, Fine and com. white Cambric, check Cambric and Corded Muslin.

Cambric Edgings and Insertions; Fillet Gr. Edgings; Wire and Point do. Gimp inserting Quilling; R. R. Cap Lace, Green Barage and Emb'd Green Veils; Foundation; Bonnet Wire; Wire Taste.

Col'd Cambrics, Corded Robes, Satin Jeans, Round and Flat Laccts, Piping Cord, Col'd and white Sewing Cotton; Mixed, white and embroidered Knotting do.

Bed Ticking and Bed Tick; Quality and Furniture Finding; Linen and twilled Cotton Tapes, col'd do. Tabby Velvet; Scarlet and Green Bombazette; Woolen R. R. Bills.

Scotch Gingham; Brown Linen Table Covers; col'd & Cotton do. Russia Diaper; Copperplate and Furniture. Worsted Check, Domestic do. Striped Shirting. Factory Yarn White and col'd Woolen do. White and colored Wadding, Batting, Zeebyr Worsteds; Working Canvas, School do. White and Yellow.

Zeebyr Needles, Hemming & Sam. Blunts, Betweens and Sharps; Paper and Pound Pins; Round and square bare Hooks and Eyes; Knitting and Netting Needles.

Pearl Buttons; Taylors blk Spool Cotton 200 yds. Metallic do. do. Eyelet and Stayhooks; Floss Cotton; Silver and Brass Thimbles Turtle, Shell and Horn Side and Twist Combs, Ivory fine do. Eng. dressing do.

Toilet Glasses; Cologne, Macassar and Bear's Oil; Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Tooth Powder; Court Plaster; Indelible Ink, Blue, Black and Red do.

Victoria col'd, Irish Harp and common Sealing Wax; Wafers; Sand, Sand Boxes; Glass, Screw top, Wedgwood, cinn. and Pocket Inkstands; Motto Seales.

Prince Albert, Victoria, Queen's Own, Harrison, Commercial, Long Falcon, Statesmens Hall, Matchless, Gillott, Wendale, Neptune Ultra and other Steel Pens; Russia Quills.

Writing, Letter and Billet Paper, of all descriptions; Visiting Cards; Playing do.; Paper folders; Letter Stamps.

Silver Pencil Cases and Leads for Pencils; German Silver Pencil Cases and Combs; Lead and Slate Pencils; Slates large and small; Writing Book; Blank and Note do.

Red Blotting Paper; Razors; Penknives; Pocket Combs; Wallets; Mohair Razor Straps; Shaving Boxes & Brushes Dissected Puzzles, a pretty article for Christmas or New Years' presents; Ivory Chessmen; Pearl Counters; Camel's hair Pencils; Water Colors, &c. &c.

China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS.

Large assortment of BRUSHES for Painters use; for sc. hearth Desk, Horse, Clothes and Shoe do; Emry & Glasse Matts.

FEATHERS, No. 1 & 2, and Feather Dusters

HARD AND HOLLOW WARE.

AND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

W. I. Goods & Groceries.

Nov. 22d, 1841. 3w3 swif 29

LAWYER'S DOCKET, REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE,

BLANKS and Blank Books for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW

Nov. 8, 1841.—tf 27

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALPINES, SAXONY CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

FLORENCE BONNETS,

LATEST FALL PATTERN, AND FASHIONABLE STYLE OF TRIMMINGS,

FOR sale as low as they can be purchased in Portland, by G. J. ORDWAY.

Norway Village, Nov. 22d. 1841. isepdw29

APPLES WANTED.

WANTED, 100 bushels, best grafted Apples. Inquire of W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 8, 1841.—tf 27

Oxford Democrat

No. 33, Vol. 1, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, December 21, 1841. Old Series. No. 44, Vol. 8.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on exection and will be sold at public auction, at the store of Hiram Hubbard, in Paris, in said County, on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M., all the right, title and interest, which Oren Gray, of said Paris, had on the third day of April last, (the date of the attachment on the original writ,) or now has in equity to redeem the following described real estate situated in Paris aforesaid, viz: Forty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four rods, part of Lot number twenty-one, in the seventh Range, in said town, and more particularly described in said Grays Mortgage to Alfred Andrews, dated June 7th A. D 1834, and recorded in Oxford records vol 42, page 312, and therein and hereby mortgaged to secure the payment of one hundred and eighty one dollars and ninety-six cents and interest.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept Sh'ff.

Paris, December 9, 1841. 3w32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public vendue, at the store of Hiram Hubbard, in Paris, on Saturday the 29th day of January next, at one o'clock, P. M., all the right which the late Thomas Proctor has in equity to redeem the following described real estate, to wit: a certain tract of land lying in Sumner, in said County, beginning at the south west corner of lot No. 8, in the 4th range of lots in Sumner, thence east until it comes within 72 rods of the south east corner of said lot, thence north until it comes within 15 rods and a half of the north corner of said lot, thence south to the bound first mentioned. The above premises are mortgaged severally to Charles Ryerson, Robert Skillins, and Cushman Ryerson; the amounts and conditions of each mortgage to be made known at the time and place of sale.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, Dec. 9, 1841. 3w32

Foreclosure Notice of a Mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the twenty-eight day of February, A D., 1835, Horatio G Russ, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed, of that date, (recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 43, Page 362,) conveyed to me as security, for the payment $250, eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents in one year from the above date, eighty three dollars and thirty-three cents, in two years from the above date, eighty-three dollars & thirty-four cents in 3 years from the above date, with interest annually, a certain tract of Land situated in Paris aforesaid, being the same Land which I sold to the said Russ, for which the above said Mortgage was given, and containing two acres more or less; and that the condition of said Mortgage is broken Wherefore I claim to foreclose the said Mortgage, and give this notice thereof according to the statute in such cases provided

SAMUEL HAMMOND.

Paris, Dec 13, 1841. 3w32

Notice of Foreclosure.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the twenty-second day of March, A D., 1835, Zina Andrews conveyed to me by his mortgage deed of that date, a certain parcel or tract of land situated in Woodstock, being part of lots No six and seven in the westerly half of said Woodstock together with a Saw Mill and privileges, as security for the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars, as follows, viz: fifty dollars in one year from January next and fifty dollars in two years from January then next, and fifty dollars in three years from January then next, with interest annually. The said notes remaining unpaid, I claim to have possession of the mortgaged premises for breach of the condition in said mortgage and to foreclose the same.

SAMUEL HAMMOND.

Paris, Dec. 13, 1841. 3w32

Collector's Notice,—GILEAD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Gilead, in County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the years A. D 1839, 1840 and 1841, for State, County, Town and School District taxes, in the bills committed to me, the undersigned, Collector of said town of Gilead, and remaining unpaid as follows:—

	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County, Town and School Dist. Tax.
Owners unknown.					
North side of the river.	2	10	100	3,00	12
" "	3	10	100	5,00	12
" "	3	11	100	3,00	03
South side of the river.					
South end of		7	200	10,00	31
"		6	160	10,00	31
"		9	100	12,00	23
In		19	1-4	5,00	12

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, on or before Saturday the twelfth day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to sell at the house of Timothy Wight Esq., in said Gilead, so much of said real estate as will discharge said taxes and charges.

CHARLES BURNHAM, } Collector for 1839, 1840 and 1841

Gilead, November 8th, 1841. *3w32

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of December next, at one o'clk in the afternoon, at the School House in School District No. 1, in the town of Hartford, all the right, title and interest that Faith F. Soule, Bezai Soule, Elijah Soule, Dorcas Soule, and Dulcina Soule, minor children of Bezai Soule, late of Hartford, deceased, have in and to the homestead Farm of the said Bezai, being a part of lot numbered sixteen in the sixth Range of lots situated in that part of Hartford formerly called Thompson's Grant CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr. Guardian.

Hartford, November 30th, 1841. *3w31

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Moses Buck, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and paying their debts, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid on the last Saturdays of December and March next at 10 o'clock A M, on each of those days at the office of Stephen Emery & Son in Paris. GEO. F. EMERY.

30 JAMES HERSEY, 3d.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Elisha Fessenden, late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from the third day of August are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims: and that we will attend to that service at the office of A. R Bradley, in said Fryeburg, on the third, fourth, and fifth Saturdays of January next, from ten until four o'clock on each of said days.

ALEXANDER R. BRADLEY, } Com'rs.

ALBION PAGE, }

Fryeburg, November 30th, 1841. 3w31

POETRY.

Nature's Music.

There's music in the wild winds rush,
And in the raging storm
When the spirit of the tempest shows
His dark and awful form.
There's music in the thunder-clap,
And in the dreadful crash,
Which mark the desolation of
The vivid lightning's flash.

There's music in the breeze that sighs
Along the lonely shore,
And still more deep-toned music in
The troubled ocean's roar.
There's music in the worlds that roll
In silence through the sky;
"Unwritten," though that music be,
'Tis sweetest melody.

There's music in the thrilling laugh
Of cheerfull infancy,
Which bursts from its enraptured heart
Engaged in joyous glee.
There's music, melting, soft and sweet,
Breathed by a kind friend's voice,
Whose words fall soothing on the ear,
And make the heart rejoice.

There's music in the voice which speaks
The vows of ardent love,
Those words which would not soil the lips
Of holy saints above—
The deep, impassioned, thrilling tones,
Which fell off rapture's height,
And pour into the ravished heart
Ineffable delight.

There's music in the mother's plaint,
Though it be sad and wild,
When bending o'er the lifeless form
Of her beloved child.
There's music when the spirit, bowed
Beneath affliction's rod,
Submissively pours forth its prayers
Before the throne of God.

I'm Twenty-Five.

'Twas wondrous strange, how great the change
Since I was in my teens,
Then I had beaux and billet-doux,
And joined the gayest scenes;
But lovers now have ceased to vow,
No way they now contrive
To poison, hang, or drown themselves,—
Because I'm twenty-five!

Once, if the night were ere so bright,
I ne'er abroad could roam,
Without "the bliss, the honor, Miss,
Of seeing you safe home."
But now I go, through rain and snow,
Pensive, and scarce alive,
Through all the dark, without a spark,—
Because I'm twenty-five!

They used to call and ask me all
About my health so frail;
And thought a ride would help my side,
And turn my cheek less pale;
But now alas! if I am ill,
None cares that I revive,
And my pale cheek in vain may speak,
Because I'm twenty-five!

Now, if a ride improve my side,
I'm forced to take the stage,
For that is deemed quite proper for
A person of my age;
And then no hand is offered me
To help me out alive;
Ay think it wont hurt me to fall,—
'cause I'm twenty-five!

Oh fear; 'tis queer that every year
I'm slighted more and more,
For no a beau pretends to show
His head within our door:
Nor ric nor card, nor soft address
My spirits now revive,
And one might near as well be dead
As say, I'm twenty-five.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peabody's Leap.

A Legend of Lake Champlain.

Many are the places, scattered over the face of our beautiful county, whose wild and picturesque scenery is worthy of the painter's pencil, or the poet's pen. Some of them which were once celebrated for their rich stories of "legendry lore," are now only sought to view their natural scenery, while the traditions which formerly gave them celebration, are buried in oblivion. Such is the scene of the following adventure,—a romantic glen, bounding on the north side, by a high and rocky hill, which stretches itself some distance into the lake, terminating in a precipice, some thirty feet in height, and know by the name of "Peabody's Leap."

At the time of the adventure, Timothy Peabody was the only man that lived within fifty miles of the place, and his was the daring spirit that nerved it. In an attack on one of the frontier settlements, his family had all been massacred by the heartless savages, and he had sworn that their death should be revenged. The better to accomplish this dread purpose, he had removed to this solitary place, and constructed the rude shelter in which he dwelt, till the blasts of winter drove him to the home of his fellow men, again to renew the contest when spring had awakened nature to life and beauty. He was a man who possessed much shrewd cunning, combined with a thorough knowledge of Indian habits, by which he had always been enabled to avoid the snares of his subtile enemies. Often, when they had come with a party to take him, he escaped their lurking and after destroying his hut, on their return homeward, some of their boldest warrors were picked off by his unerring aim; or, on arriving at their home, they learned that one of their swiftest hunters had been ambuscaded by him, and fell a victim to his deadly rifle. He had lived there for several years, and had so often baffled them that they had at last become weary of the pursuit and for some time had left him unmolested.

About this time a party of Indians made a decent on one of the small settlements and had taken three prisoners, whom they were carrying home to sacrifice, for the same number of men that had been shot by Peabody. It was towards the close of the day, when they passed his abode, most of the party in advance of the prisoners, who, with their hands tied and escorted by five or six Indians, were almost wearied out by their long march and but just able to crawl along.—He had observed this advance guard, and suspecting there were prisoners in the rear, had let them pass unmolested, intending to try some "Yankee trick" to effect their rescue. He accordingly followed on in the trail of the party, keeping among the thick trees which on either side skirted the path. He had proceeded but a short distance, before he heard the sharp report of a rifle, apparently very near him, which he knew must be one of the Indians, who had strolled from the main body to procure some game for their evening meal. From his acquaintance with their habits and language, he only needed a disguise, to enable him to join with the party if necessary, and aided by the darkness, which was fast approaching, with but little danger of detection. The resolution was quickly put in operation, to kill this Indian and procure his dress

He had got but a few paces before he discovered his victim, who had just finished loading his rifle. To stand forth and boldly confront him, would give the savage an equal chance, and if Peabody proved the best shot the party, on hearing the report of two rifles at once, would be alarmed, and commence a pursuit. The chance was, therefore, two to one against him, and he was obliged to contrive a way to make the Indian fire first. Planting himself behind a large tree, he took off his fox skin cap, and placed it on the end of his rifle, began to move it to and fro. The Indian quickly discovered it, and was not at a loss to recollect the owner by the cap. Knowing how often he had eluded them, he resolved to despatch him at once and without giving him notice of his dangerous proximity, he instantly raised his rifle and its contents went whizzing through the air. The ball just touched the bark of the tree, and pierced the cap, which rose suddenly, like the death spring of the beaver, and then fell amidst the bushes. The Indian, like a true sportsman, thinking himself sure of his victim, did not go to pick up his game till he had re-loaded his piece; and dropping it to the ground he was calmly proceeding in the operation, when Peabody as calmly stepped from his hidding place and exclaimed: "Now you tarnel kritter, say your prayers as fast as ever you can!"

This was short notice for the poor Indian. Before him, and scarcely ten paces distant stood the tall form of Peabody, motionless as a statute—his rifle at his shoulder—his finger on the trigger, and his deadly aim firmly fixed upon him. He was about to run, but he had no time to turn round ere the swift winged messenger had taken its flight; the ball pierced his side—he sprang into the air and fell lifeless to the ground.

No time was now to be lost. He immediately proceeded to strip the dead body and array himself in the accoutrements, consisting of a hunting shirt, a pair of moccasins or leggins, and the wampum belt and knife. A little of the blood besmeared on his sun-burnt countenance, served for the red paint, and it would have taken a keen eye, in the gray twilight and thick gloom of the surrounding forest, to have detected the counterfeit Indian. Shouldering his rifle he again started in the pursuit, and following them till they arrived in the glen, where their canoes were secreted. Here they stopped and began to prepare for their expected supper, previous to their embarkation for the opposite shore The canoes were launched, and their baggage deposited in them. A fire was blazing brightly, and the party were walking around impatiently awaiting the return of the hunter. The body of Peabody was safely deposited behind a fallen tree, where he could see every motion, and hear every word spoken in the circle. Here he had been about half an hour.

Night had drawn her sable curtains around the scene. The moon shone fitfully through the clouds which almost covered the horizon, only serving occasionally to render the "darkness visible." The Indians now began to evince manifest signs of impatience for the return of their comrade. They feared that a party of the whites had followed them and taken him prisoner; and at last resolved to go in search of him. The plan, which was fortunately heard by Peabody, was to put the captives into one of the canoes, under the care of five of their number, who were to secrete themselves in case of an attack, massacre the prisoners and then go to the assistance of their brethren.

As soon as the main body had started, Peabody cautiously crept from his hidding place to the water, and sliding in feet foremost, moving along on his back, his face just above the surface, to the canoe which contained the rifles of the guard. The priming was quickly removed, and their powder horns emptied. He then went to the canoe in which the captives were placed, and gave them notice of the intended rescue, at the same time warning them not to show themselves above the gunwale, till they were in safety. He next with his Indian knife separated the throng which held the canoe to the shore, intending to swim off with it, till he had got far enough to avoid observation, then get in and paddle for the nearest place where a landing could be effected. All this was the work of a moment, and he was slowly moving off from the shore, expecting an attack from this side, but unfortunately, his rifle had been left behind and he was resolved not to part with "old plumper," as he called it, without at least one effort to recover it. He immediately gave the captives notice of his intention, and directed them to paddle slowly and silently out, and in going past the headland, to approach as near as possible, and there await his coming.

The guard by this time had secreted themselves, and one of the number had chosen the same place which Peabody himself had previously occupied, near which he had left his old friend. He had almost got to the spot, when the Indian discovered the rifle, and grasping it sprung upon his feet and gave the alarm to his companions. Quick as thought Peabody was upon him, seized the rifle and wrenching it from him with such violence as to throw him prostrate upon the ground. The rest of the Indians were alarmed and sounding the war whoop, rushed upon him.

It was a standard maxim with Peabody, that "a good soldier never runs till he is obliged to," and he now found that he should be under the necessity of suiting his practice to his theory. There was no time for deliberation; he instantly knocked down the foremost with the butt of his rifle and bounded away through the thicket like a startled deer. The three Indians made for the canoe in which the rifles were deposited, already made harmless by the precaution of Peabody.—This gave him a good advantage, which was not altogether unnecessary, as he was much encumbered with his wet clothes, and before he reached the goal he could hear them snapping the dry twigs behind him. The main body had likewise got the alarm, and were but a short distance from him, when he reached the head land. Those who were nearest he did not fear, unless they came to close action, and he resolved to send one more of them to his long home, before he lead from the precipice.

"It's a burning shame to wet so much powder," exclaimed he, "I'll have one more pop at their tarnel red skins". Peabody's position was quickly arranged to put his threat in execution. His rifle was presented, his eye glanced along is barrel, and the first one that showed his head received its deadly contents.

In an instant Peabody was in the water, making for the canoe. The whole party by this time had come up, and commence a brisk fire upon the fugitives. Peabody stood erect in the canoe, shouting in the voice of a stentor, "Ye'd better take care, ye'll spile the skiff. Old plumper's safe, and you'll feel him yet, I tell ye!"

They were quickly lost in darkness, and taking a small circut, effected a landing in safety. Many an Indian's life verified his last threat, and Peabody lived to a good old age having often related to his friends and neighbors, the adventuer which gave to this place the name of PEABODY'S LEAP.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine, several years since, relates from personal knowledge the following anecdotes of Franklin, illustrative of the character of the man who could *bide his day*:

"By nature perhaps, like George Washington, whose character, by the way, is greatly misunderstood, he was a man of strong passions, which, after many years, by continual guardianship, trial, and serve discipline, he had brought entirely under his control. This, we say positively, *was* the character of Washington; this we *believe* to have been the character of Franklin.

"We happen to know something of the doctor's determination, however, in two cases; both growing out of the same event, where the natural temper of the man broke out—blazed up, like a smothered fire—became visible, as it were, all at once, in spite of himself. Some time about the year 1768, he was in this country, acting as agent for some of our transatlantic possessions. The troubles had already begun there. One day, he went before the private council, as agent, with a petition from the assembly of Massachusetts; or, more carefully speaking—one day, when a petition from the provincial assembly of Massachusetts Bay, already presented by him, was taken up, he was treated with great indignity, insulted, grossly abused by the solicitor general Wederburne. He bore it without any sign of emotion. All eyes were upon him. No change or shadow of change went over his face. His friends were amazed at his forbearance. They wondered at his equanimity; they were almost ready to reproach him for it. Such untimely self-command could only proceed from indifference to the great cause, or, so they thought, from a strange moral insensibility. On his way from the place of humiliation, they gathered about him. He stopped, he stood still; his manner, look, voice, were those of a man *who* has quietly concentrated every thought and every hope under heaven, all his energies, upon a single point.—'His master shall pay for it!' said he, and passed on.

"The other circumstance grew out of the same affair. As a mark of especial consideration for the privy council, the Doctor appeared before them in a suberb dress, after the court fashion of the time. He wore it bravely—he looked uncommonly well in it. Finding however that this courtly garb, thus chosen, thus worn, had been of no avail, as a refuge or shelter to him: that on the contrary, it had only made him a better mark, and exasperating his adversary; that worse than all, his considerate loyalty had been misunderstood, for a piece of dirty adulation, or worse yet, for a piece of wretched foppery; he went, on leaving the council, straight way home; threw the dress aside, and, from that hour, *never wore it again*, till the day on which he went with full power into the court of the Bourbons, *to sign the treaty between France and America—the United States of America!* What must have been his feelings! That paper gave the death blow to British dominion over the western world. It was done; the threat was accomplished!—Franklin was at peace with himself; the majesty of Great Britain *had paid*, bitterly paid, for the insolence of the solicitor general.

Fame is like a shaved pig with a greased tail, and it is only when it has slipped through the hands of some thousands, that some fellow, by mere chance, holds on to it.

Do you want to see the man against whom you have reason to guard yourself? Your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.

MR. BENTON'S VIEWS OF PRESIDENT TYLER'S FISCAL SCHEME.

The question being on printing the usual number of copies of the President's Message, Mr. Benton addressed the Senate as follows:—

Mr. Benton observed that he could not reconcile it to himself to let the resolution pass without making a few remarks on that part of the message which relates to the new Fiscal Agent. Looking at that feature of it, as read, he perceived that the President gave an outline of his plan, leaving it to the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the details of his report. He (Mr. Benton) apprehended that nothing in these details could reconcile him to the project, or in any manner meet his approbation. There were two main points presented in the plan, to which he never could agree—both being wholly unconstitutional and dangerous. One was that of emitting bills of Credit, or issuing a treasury currency. Congress had no constitutional authority to issue paper money, or emit Federal bills of credit; and the other feature is to authorize this government to deal in exchanges. The proposition to issue bills of credit, when under consideration at the formation of the constitution, was struck out with the express view of making this Government a hard money Government—not capable of recognising other than a specie currency—a currency of gold and silver—a currency known and valued, and equally understood by every one. But here is a proposition to do what was expressly refused to be allowed by the framers of the Constitution—to exercise a power not only not granted to Congress, but a power expressly denied.—The next position is to authorise the Federal Government to deal in and regulate exchanges, and to furnish exchange to merchants. This is a new invention—a modern idea of the power of Government, invented by Mr. Biddle, to help out a National Bank. Much as General Hamilton was in favor of a paper money, he never went the length of recommending Government bills of credit, or dealing in exchange by the United States Treasury. The fathers of the church, Macon, and John Randolph, and others, called this a hard money Government;—they objected to bank paper; but here is Government paper; and that goes beyond Hamilton, much as he was in favor of the paper system. The whole scheme of making this Government a regulator of exchange—is absurd, unconstitutional, and pernicious, and is a new thing under the sun.

Now he (Mr. Benton) objected to this Government becoming a seller of exchange to the country, for which there is no more authority than there is for its furnishing transportation of goods or country produce. There is not a word in the Constitution to authorize it—not a word to be found justifying the assumption. The word exchange is not in the Constitution. What does this message propose? Congress is called upon to establish a Board with agencies, for the purpose of furnishing the country with exchange.—Why should not Congress be also called upon to furnish that portion of the community engaged in commerce with facilities for transporting merchandise? The proposition is one of the most pernicious nature, and such as must lead to the most dangerous consequences, if adopted.

The British debt began in the time of Sir Robert Walpole on issues of exchequer bills—by which system the British nation has been cheated, and plunged irretrievably in debt to the amount of nine hundred millions of pounds. The proposition that the Government should become the issuer of exchequer notes, is one borrowed from the system introduced in England by Sir Robert Walpole, whose whig administration was nothing but a high tory administration of Queen Anne. He (Mr. B) had much to say on this subject, but this was not the time for entering at large into it. This perhaps was not the proper occasion to say more; nor would it be, he (Mr. B) considered, treating the President of the United States with proper respect to enter upon a premature discussion. He (Mr. B.) could not, however, in justice to himself, allow this resolution to pass without stating his objections to two such obnoxious features in the proposed fiscality, looking as he did, upon the whole thing as one calculated to destroy the whole structure of the Government, to change it from the hard money it was intended to be, to the paper money Government it was intended not to be, and to mix it up with trade, which no one ever dreamed of.—He (Mr. B.) had on another occasion stated that this administration would go back not only to the Federal times of '98, but to the times of Sir Robert Walpole and Queen Anne, and the evidence is now before us.

He (Mr. Benton) had only said a few words on this occasion, because he could not let the proposition to sanction bills of credit go without taking the very earliest opportunity of expressing his disapprobation, and denouncing a system calculated to produce the same results which had raised the unfounded debt of Great Britain from twenty-one millions to nine hundred millions of pounds. He should avail himself of the first appropriate opportunity to maintain the ground he had assumed as to the identity of this policy with that of Walpole, by argument and references, that this plan of the President's was utterly unconstitutional and dangerous—part borrowed from the system of English Exchequer issues, and part from Mr. Biddle's scheme of making the Federal government an exchange dealer—though Mr. Biddle made the government act indirectly thro' a board of bank directors, and this makes it act directly through a board of directors and their agents.

This is the first time that a formal proposition has been made to change our hard money government (as it was intended to be) into a paper money machine; and it is the first time that there has been a proposal to mix it with trade and commerce, by making it a furnisher of exchanges, a bank of deposite, a furnisher of paper currency, and an imitator of the old confederation in its continental bills, and a copyist of the English Exchequer system. Being the first time these unconstitutional and pernicious schemes were formally presented to Congress, he felt it to be his duty to disclose his opposition to them at once. He would soon speak more fully.

It is said that Texas is about to renew its application for admission into the United States.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

Mr. Mallory, member of Congress from Virginia, thus makes up the true political issue now before the country, in a letter declining an attendance at a public dinner recently given to Mr. Gilmer, of Va., by his constituents:—

"GENTLENEN: I have received your letter of the 28th ult., inviting me to a dinner to be given to the Hon Thomas W. Gilmer, at Greenfield, on the 12th inst., by the State Right Republican parties of the counties of Albemarle and Nelson and regret that my engagements at home will prevent my attendance.

"An eyewitness of the distinguished and honorable part borne by your representative in the late *extraordinary* session of Congress, I can bear testimony to the ability and fidelity with which he discharged the important duties committed by you to his keeping. While to have my humble name associated with that of a Gilmer, a Wise, and a Hunter, in sustaining the ever glorious principles of the 'Old Dominion' is to me sufficient recompense for all the abuse and misrepresentation which I have received at the hands of the Federal scribblers of the day. Federalism is at last unmasked, and the true issue is now before the country. The real question to be decided is, whether the general Government shall be administered according to the doctrines of the Hamilton or Jefferson school. This cannot with truth be denied, or if denied it cannot be concealed from the people, and how they will decide, the recent elections plainly indicate. A just punishment awaits these 'patriotic leaders,' (as their devoted followers style them,) who have attempted to build up a standard of faith for the Whig party different from the promises and pledges which elevated Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. If the measures passed at the late session of Congress with such indecent haste, truly represent the designs of the party which succeeded to power, I can only say here what I have said elsewhere, that I for one was deceived by them and was the cause of deceiving others, for I held out in my addresses to the people during the late campaign, a very different prospect from that of a National Bank, a Public Debt—the plundering of our Treasury and a high Protective Tariff.

"Let what will come, I intended to adhere to the Republican creed and extend the right hand of fellowship to all of the same faith, not stopping to enquire what have been our former differences of opinion as to men or measures of administration policy."

Mr. Mallory was not the only one who was deceived by the fair pretences of Federalism in the last Presidential campaign. That deception was systematically designed, and worked great mischief over the whole country. The Extra Session, however, stripped off the mask from the Federal dynasty, and multitudes who voted for Harrison have since declared, like Mr. Mallory, their adherence to the old republican creed.—*Eastern Argus.*

KITE—KITEFLYING.

The New York Evening Post thus explains the mystical terms of the dealers in exchange, which we have placed above:—

"A kite is a domestic bill of exchange, and kiteflying is a method of obtaining accommodations from banks under the form of negotiating bills of exchange. For example, a merchant wants money, but he does not care to make an application for an accommodation; he prefers to deal in what is called business paper. He therefore sits down and draws an inland bill of exchange upon his associate in New Orleans, payable in a certain number of days, presents it to the bank, and obtains the money, deducting the discount and the price of exchange. In other words he sends up a kite. When this bill falls due his correspondent at New Orleans sends up another kite; he draws a second bill of exchange upon the New York merchant, sells it to the bank at New Orleans and pays the first. The merchant New York in the interim of time sends up a third kite—or draws a third bill of exchange and pays the second. Thus the game goes on: kite is sent up after kite; the original debt to the bank is kept like a shuttlecock constantly in the air; and the trader has the appearance of doing a great business, when in fact he is only borrowing money.

"It is manifest that the nearer our exchanges can be kept to a uniform state, the greater are the facilities for kiteflying, inasmuch as the sport costs less. A national bank dealing in exchange, with branches in the several States, would be an admirable contrivance to raise the wind for the kiteflyers. One who desired an accommodation would then only have to make his note payable in a neighboring city, in other words draw a domestic bill of exchange; and pay the small rate of exchange in addition to the discount, and his business is done. Just before the late suspension of specie payments in 1837, the game of kiteflying was carried on to a prodigious extent; the banks themselves entered deeply into it, and huge kites to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars and more, were sent backwards and forwards. The suspension of specie payments, by deranging and arresting the exchanges, spoiled and broke up the sport, both among banks and individuals.

"It turns out that of the prodigious and ruinous loans made by the late United States Bank, the greater part were made not on local paper, but on bills of exchange. It was by means of bills of exchange, also, that Mr. Biddle's bank attempted to break the banks of New York. A national bank, with general powers to deal in exchange, and exchange only, having branches in the principal cities in the Union, would be a most dangerous engine of speculation, worse by ten times than a bank confined to the safer and more certain business of local discounts. No man who knows to what an enormous extent the kiteflying of 1836 was carried, will deny this position."

A LIBEL ON HUMANITY.—Two unmanly scoundrels were arrested in Baltimore, for beating their wives. Their names are Edward Summercamp, (it ought to have been "all-weather-scamp") and Joshua Bunch. In default of bail they were both committed. Served 'em right.

"ROWS AND ROWHIPS; LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN."—*At their Extra Session*, the Whigs have signalized themselves in Congress and out of doors, by rowdy exhibitions. The Whigs who assailed the ear of night and trespassed upon the privacy of the Vice President of their own selection—placed themselves as the head and representative of their party, were countenanced by the "piratical" language of Clay in the Senate, and of Arnold, Botts, and Stanley in the House. In all the brawls, the parties on both sides were Whigs. Clay led off in the Senate. Taught discretion by catching a tartar, last session in the passage with Mr. King, he chose a Whig this time, and throttled poor Ghost. Next followed his cool, contemptuous note to Mr. Brent, another Whig, in answer to a civil *request* for explanation, followed by one modulated *under an insult* into a tone of *friendly* remonstrance. The House Whigs followed suit—First we had the affair of Wise and Nesbit—then Wise and Stanley—then Botts and Gilmer, John Quincy chiming in ever and anon, with a bassvol accompaniment, and, last of all, the Cabinet takes up the ball, and we have the degrading exhibition of the case of Ewing versus Tyler. All Whigs! "See how these love one another!" Surely when Clay spoke of his "glorious Whig House of Representatives—God bless them!" he used the epithet as Burns applied it to Tam O'Shanter, after he and "Souter Johnny" had "been foe for weeks thegither," and "Tam was glorious." What a set!—*Natches Free Trader.*

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE VOTES FOR SENATORS for the political year 1842

First District.

Whole number of votes 25,327
Necessary to a choice 4,222

Democrats		*Federal's's*	
Thomas C. Lane	4,398	Abraham L. Cane	3,739
Thomas Goodwin, 2d	4,783	Joseph Frost	3,521
Elisha Baldwell	4,685	John Hubbard	3,417
Scattering 359			

Second District.

Whole number of votes 45,345
Necessary to a choice 5,669

Jonathan Smith,	6,661	James Appleton	5163
Joseph Brown	6,332	William Burton	5021
Meshech Humphrey	6,112	Solomon Lincoln	5,534
Philip Eastman	6,113	Clem't H. Hum, urey	5,332

Scattering 753

Third District.

Whole number of votes 47,811
Necessary to a choice 5,132

Edward Kavanagh	5175	William Thomas	4675
Joshua Patterson	5155	Tardeus Wells	5,004
Smith Fairfield	5165	Samuel Gray	4654
William R. Frye	5165	James Lowell	4730

Scattering 1142

Fourth District.

Whole number of votes 49,811
Necessary to a choice 5,102

Amasa Dingley	5115	John Otis	5,761
Isaac S. Smith	4,424	Jonathan F. Hanson	5965
Benjamin Cary	5106	Merrill Clough	5076
Arthur Berry	5115	William Ayer	6020

Scattering 1540

Fifth District

Whole number of votes 1714
Necessary to a choice 2,429

Ephraim K. Smart	822	Nathan Allen	1500
Joshua F. Elliot	814	Timothy Taunton	1482

Scattering 243

Sixth District.

Whole number of votes 2,440
Necessary to a choice 1,221

Rowland Bridgham	1800	Moody Palsbury	1060

Scattering 5

Seventh District.

Whole number of votes 8,271
Necessary to a choice 1,636

Jacob Somes	1038	Calvin Peck	147

Scattering 139

Eighth District.

Whole number of votes 2,978
Necessary to a choice 1,750

Benj. B. Leavitt	1166	Noah Smith, jr.	754

Scattering 139

Ninth District.

Whole number of votes 1,9
Necessary to a choice

William Delesdernier	822	Christ'r C. Bradley	314

Scattering 41

Tenth District.

Whole number of votes 721
Necessary to a choice 4,388

Amasa Stetson	477	Henry Hill	377
Samuel H. Blake	479	Isaac Lord	3026
Thomas C. Burleigh	4755	Joseph Dane	3054

Scattering 475

Eleventh District.

Whole number of votes 2,422
Necessary to a choice 1,211

Thomas Davee	1231	Thomas S. Pullen	947

Scattering 243

Twelfth District

Whole number of votes 11,773
Necessary to a choice 2,956

Franklin Smith	2753	Joseph Spaulding	2870
Drummond Farnsworth	2,6	Eben C. Brown	2,5

Scattering 414

Thirteenth District.

Whole number of votes 3,302
Necessary to a choice 1,652

John A. Bernard	1311	Amasa Crafts	1301

Scattering 101

Fourteenth District.

Whole number of votes 2,6
Necessary to a choice

Virgil D. Parris		Robert Junin Thompson	2725
Gilman L. Bennett	5,76	Joseph H. Warren	2686
Silas Barnard	6	Jas Heyford	2750

Scattering 197

Democrats 25. Federalists 4. No choice 2.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Jo. Chapman, the Federal candidate for Mayor is elected on Monday, by the meagre majority of 353. Nathaniel Greene was the Democratic candidate. The votes run up thus: Greene 3534—Chapman 4693—Leighton 541—Scattering 226. Last year, Greene 2676—Chapman 5524.

The Whig candidates for aldermere elected. The Democrats have elected their candidates for ward officers and members of the common council in the three north wards; in the 8th and 12th wards there is probably no choice, & five of the wards the Democratic candidate for Mayor stands highest on the list. Last year two wards gave the Democratic candidate a majority. A little more effort on the part of our friends evidently might have defeated the election of Chapman; but as it is, the Democrats have reason to be proud of the result.—*Bee 17th.*

A FREEZING BUSINESS.—Mr. Tudor, near Boston, is erecting an ice house, which will hold *one hundred thousand tons of ice!* He has also rented three quarters of a mile of a beautiful pond, near the city, noted for its pure water and excellent ice.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 21, 1841.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In our last number we presented our readers with President Tyler's Annual Message, but had neither time to make comments nor space to admit them.—Previous to its reception, curiosity was on tip-toe to see what sort of a Fiscal Scheme he would present to the country. That, and that alone, appeared to be the all-absorbing topic of interest. Speculation was rife in marking out and defining its features and principles, and its probable effects upon the business of the country if it contained this or that provision. It has been received, and the Fiscal Scheme proves to be a nondescript.—a sort of a Sub-Treasury-Deposite-Bank-Treasury-Note-Specie-Basis-Rag-Currency sort of a concern, which may receive the support and become the bantling of the 'great universal whig party,' but we can hardly believe it from the signs of the times; unless they should do it purely out of sympathy,—a similarity existing in the "creature's" features to their own composition as a party. We await, however, the forthcoming Report of the Secretary, which will develope the proportions of this "all-sorts-of-a-critter."

In relation to the currency, he seems to think "that the paper system had better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it." This is sound doctrine, but rather too Democratic to be swallowed with a good relish and an unwrinkled face by many of his supporters.

The Boundary Question is where it has been for years past, and where it is like to be for years to come, for ought we can see. A "hope" is entertained, however, that it will be settled,—perhaps it will, *some* 4th of July.

Instead of the Government expenditures being reduced to thirteen millions of dollars, as the Whigs promised they should be when they got the power, Mr. Tyler estimates that they will exceed thirty-two millions the present year.

The McLeod question and the collateral issues relative to the judicial powers of the States and the United States Government, are presented with considerable fairness; but the expression of a doubt whether so complex a question is not necessary, because other nations cannot understand them, is neither consistent with National dignity nor just to the States. In this yielding up to the clamors of British Tories on the one hand, and their natural allies the ultra whig leaders of this country, on the other, we opine Mr. Tyler was induced to by the influence of Mr. Webster, whose British feelings are very well known. We regret that the President has been made the instrument of such a concession, for they are the worst counsellors he could have consulted or admitted to his confidence,—not even excepting Biddle, who is said to have been consulted on the Fiscal Scheme, and whose maxim is known to be "that our best duty is to foreign nations."

In relation to duties the President rather squints towards a discrimination, not between articles of *necessity* and articles of *luxury*, and their relative effects on the poor and rich and in favor of the former, but rather one to benefit a particular class at the expense of another. This is neither Democratic nor Virginia doctrine;—nor is it a realization of what has been anticipated from him in relation to this subject. But evil communications corrupt good intentions, and we fear the President has been misled to the embrace of Massachusetts Federalism; if so, the Democrats can only say "*let him a'one.*"

The remarks about the purse and sword, removals from office, &c intended as they are to express magnanimity or condescension, are harmless expedients to catch popularity, an article which Mr. Tyler stands much in need of at the present time.

The ground taken by him in relation to the claim of the British Government of the right to visit and detain our vessels engaged in commerce on the African seas, in such as the President of a great and free nation ought to take, and one in which he will be supported by all parties.

Taking the Message as a whole, it is rather a curious document to emanate from the Chief Magistrate of the nation. All parties can find something to approve or something to censure. It favors the principles of almost every party in the Union in some respect or other, to secure the support of which each has a dish served up for its particular palate. Whether the ruse will be successful remains to be seen.

We learn by a letter from a friend in Washington, that the President's Message does not suit either party, and that it is very difficult to ascertain what course the Whigs will pursue. In fact they do not probably know themselves what to do. A new paper has just been started there, called the "Independent," and is supposed to be the organ of the City portion of the Whig party; it is very bitter against Mr. Tyler and all who support him. The Democrats are represented to be in good spirits, and ready to meet their opponents in any shape they may choose to assume.

But very little business of importance has as yet been done in either House of Congress.

The weather, the writer adds, is delightful, and would compare with the Indian Summer of the State of Maine.

A savage affray occurred at Ellsworth in this State on the 8th inst. Two families by the names of Tarbox and Brown, lived in one house, and occasionally quarrelled with each other. On the day named, they had a quarrel which resulted in each one seizing his gun, and muzzle to muzzle, firing it. Tim Brown's charge went through the roof of the house and Bowen's lodged partly in the head, neck, and side of Thurston, wounding him severely though not mortally. The parties were arrested, examined, and bound over for trial at the Supreme Court in July next.

We know a chap so temperate that he threatens to cut off his toes the next time they get *corned.*

The lines published in the Democrat of Nov 30, entitled "O! would'st though find a safe Retreat,"—"Dark clouds hang heavy o'er our Land"—"To Rum and Gin we bid Adieu," and "Temperance Reform," should have been credited to The Washingtonian, printed at Augusta. We were not aware of their paternity (they having been handed to us in slips as cut from the paper,) until informed by a friend that The Washingtonian accused us of purloining them. Will the publisher send us the number containing the accusation, ours not having been received. Did you send it, eh?

The Fiscal!—We learn from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that the latest Hint on the subject of the Fiscal Scheme is that the Select Committee on the plan of Finance will report a scheme similar to the President's proposition but omitting the *Exchanges.*

The Judiciary. The Governor on the 3d instant nominated Hon. Ezekiel Whitman, of Portland, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and on the 6th nominated Hon. Daniel Goodenow, of Alfred, as Justice of the District Court, for the Western District.—Both nominations have been confirmed by the Council.

We learn, says the Augusta Age of the 17th inst., that Hon. THOMAS DAVEE, Senator elect of this State, and late a member of Congress, has fallen a victim to the decease under which he has long been laboring. The particulars of his disease we have not heard.

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, whose death was recently reported, has arrived at Washington in good order and condition, weighing some 400 pounds as usual.

We learn from the Bangor papers, that an injunction from the Supreme Judicial Court was served on the Agricultural Bank, at Brewer, on the 11th inst.—Its circulation is about $19,000, most of which is understood to be the property of New York and Boston brokers and speculators.

GOV. PORTER has called a special election for Congress in the Bedford District, (Ogle's,) Pennsylvania, to take place to day.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE. The second Volume of this Magazine will commence the first of January, 1842. It will be printed up in a larger sheet than heretofore, giving an increase of matter in each page. Its contents, original and select, will embrace specimens of the Tale, the Essay, History, Biography, Verse, Prose, Real-ty, and Romance from the pens of the best living authors; and will be embellished and illustrated from time to time with beautiful Engravings designed by the best artists in Europe and America. Each number will contain one or more gems of popular Music; it will also contain monthly plates of the Fashions. The Dollar Magazine is published the first of every month, and is printed in a beautiful style, on an immense mammoth sheet, and when complete contains thirty-six large octavo pages; is neatly stitched and covered, and forwarded to subscribers *for One Dollar in advance.* Wilson & Company, Publishers, 102 Nassau street, New York.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE BROTHER JONATHAN.—LIBRARY EDITION.—QUARTO FORM. The publishers of the Brother Jonathan will on the first of January next issue a Library Edition, quarto form, of that paper, containing thirty-two pages. It will be made up from the matter contained in the Folio, and embellished with engravings of rare merit, and will form three annual volumes of 744 pages each. A new work, by Harry Lorrequer, entitled Our Mess, will commence with the edition, and the first part will contain the story of Jack Hinton, the Guardsman. Price $1 00 a Volume, (four months,) or $3 00 a year in advance. Address Wilson & Company 102 Nassau street, N. Y.

Mammoth Papers. The enterprising publishers of the Brother Jonathan issued last week a Quadruple sheet, elegantly printed, and beautifully embellished; price, 25 cents per copy. They will also during the Christmas holidays, issue a double pictorial sheet, done in a style superior to any thing ever issued from that or any other press; price 12 1-2 cents. Any person remitting a one dollar note of a solvent bank, will receive ten copies, sent to his order. Address Wilson & Company, 102 Nassau street N. Y.

McLeod. A correspondent of the Boston Daily Mail says he stays a moment at Niagara that Major Morrison the father of Helen Morrison, whose equivocal connection with McLeod has been the subject of much remark, and whose testimony proved an alibi on his trial at Utica, has determined to revenge his daughter's disgrace by challenging her seducer to mortal combat; and that McLeod prevailed on his creditors to put him in durance in order that he might have an excuse for not fighting the man he had so deeply wronged.

A desperado, by the name of Yoakum, was recently killed by a party of citizens of Texas. He was a rich planter—the wealthiest man in Texas it is said—and was the head of a band of cut-throats, who murdered for lust and pleasure. He lived in a most magnificent manner, kept a splendid equipage, owned more than a hundred negroes and large tracts of land; he constantly about one hundred bloodhounds made a yearly sale of from one to two hundred negroes, and had a large revenue from other sources. The band enticed travellers and strangers to his house, and when hungry would murder them and secrete their bodies.

Fumes. The Bay State Democrat says, "It is rumored that Daniel Webster is preparing for a run off to the Aroostook territory. Gen. Scathe will act as second in command, and C. W. Kent as Commissary of subsistence."

A Fright Youth. The Augustan, a short time since, a letter arrived at a Post Office within 20 miles of Portland from the extreme South, which was not properly rated with postage. "Here's a mistake," says the officer in charge of the office, "this will never do," and packed off the letter to the place where it was originally mailed to be properly rated! After a journey of about *three thousand* miles and an absence of about a month, it returned with the 25 cents duly marked, and was handed to the proper person, who is a neighbor of the Postmaster.

More Defalcations. On the 4th inst. it was discovered on investigation into the affairs of the Eagle Bank, Boston, that the Teller had been for foolishly using its funds, by running money on which he dealed with him. It is apprehended that the Bank will loose from $25,000 to $30,000 in consequence.

The New York papers state that an Agent from the French Government will soon visit this country to select a port for the reception of the Steam Packets which that Government is about establishing between France and America. Portland Me Newport, R I Boston and New York, are the principal ports to which his attention will be directed.

An injunction has been put upon the Winthrop Bank, Roxbury, by the Bank Commissioners of Mass. Its liabilities to the public are $25,574. Has on hand specie funds to the amount of $13,57.

A most horrid murder was perpetrated about five miles from Athens, Tenn. on the 15th ult. by a negro boy aged about eighteen. In the absence of his master he brutally murdered his mistress and her daughter, about twelve years of age, by cutting their heads nearly off with an axe.

The Statue of Washington, (by the American Sculpture, Greenough,) was on the 2d inst raised to the lofty pedestal in the centre of the great Rotunda of the Capitol, at Washington. It weighs fourteen tons

The new Post Office building at Washington, is of white marble. 204 by 162 feet, and three stories high.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that all the Railroad companies in France have failed.

The New York American in advising the Whig party not to taunt "Capt. Tyler," says "He who is once deceived is unfortunate, but he who is twice deceived is a fool."

Papacy in the United States The Catholics have now 14 dioceses, 1 archbishop, 13 bishops, 3 coadjutors, and 512 churches and chapels, 344 stations, 545 clergymen 17 ecclesiastical seminaries, 18 colleges, 31 academic religious institutions, and 8 periodical publications "devoted to Catholics."

For the Democrat.

Mr. Editor,—Having said all that is necessary in regard to the shedding of the infant and the usual appearing of the permanent teeth, I propose to speak of supernumerary and irregular teeth. Supernumerary teeth are those which appear at the time or after the usual number and appearance of the teeth at the sides of the teeth or in some part of the jaw; and are all those above the usual number of thirty two. These teeth have been found behind and in front of the incisors—behind and in front of the cuspidati, and likewise in front and behind the bicuspidati and molars. These teeth are not generally of the shape of those near which they appear, nor in fact are they the shape of any of the regular teeth—Dr. Hunter, an English Physician, says he has seen these teeth in all the situations above mentioned; and he has occasionally seen them appear to bring the wisdom teeth. In this case he says he always neared the person having the teeth that they must have a double portion of sagacity.

Albinus, a Physician, relates the case of an adult who had two teeth come out each side of the nose. They were similar to the canine teeth long and large. The person had his infant eye teeth, which were small—These teeth, which appeared each side of the nose, were probably the permanent eye teeth which took a wrong direction. These were not properly supernumerary teeth, but rather the usual teeth in a wrong situation—This is a subject of curiosity rather than importance, so I will not quote other instances. I will merely state that it is best to have these teeth removed if they can be without injury to the other teeth. They ought, in general to be removed as soon as they can be seized hold on with forceps, because they are extracted easier at that time, and if left may displace the teeth with which they come in contact.

In regard to the irregularity of the teeth there are several circumstances which often prevent the regular position of the permanent teeth. The most frequent cause of irregular is the growing of the permanent teeth faster than the infant teeth is absorbed away. The permanent tooth commences its progress upward and at length arrives at the fangs of the temporary tooth and the latter not absorbing nearly the new tooth is given a wrong direction and generally comes through on the inside—Cases are frequently met with where the permanent teeth have appeared previous to scarcely any absorption of the fangs of the temporary teeth. And it often happens that on extracting the temporary teeth at the proper time no absorption of their fangs has taken place—It generally happens that irregularity of the permanent teeth is occasioned by the nearest temporary tooth.—But this is not always the case; because the former are larger than the latter, and although they may not receive any obstruction from the nearest tooth, yet they may be turned aside by the one next to it. For instance, the permanent is larger than the temporary incisor and when it makes its appearance behind the temporary incisor it may receive no obstruction; but having to occupy a part of the space occupied by the lateral incisor if that lateral incisor be not extracted it will turn the permanent one out of its natural position. This is the case where the front incisors are turned inwards.

Another cause of irregular teeth is the want of room in the jaw at the time the permanent teeth make their appearance. The jaws do not acquire their full size till an individual has attained the age of eighteen or twenty but the permanent teeth begin to make their appearance much earlier than this; consequently there is no room in many cases room for these teeth. This causes the teeth the incisors particularly, to go over lap—the lateral incisors to have their edges turned forward, and the cuspidati to be pointed inward or outward, producing deformity of the mouth. The teeth instead of forming a regular half circle have a irregular appearance

I recommend to Dentists in order to prevent that irregularity of the teeth caused by the want of absorption of the temporary teeth, to be sure and extract the temporary teeth in season. Every thing depends on the right time for doing this. If a temporary tooth be extracted too early a wrong one be extracted, much injury may be done. This must be regulated by the natural time at which the permanent teeth ought to appear and the period at which the temporary teeth are usually shed.

The next subjects on which I propose to make some remarks are the Diseases of the teeth and their remedies. This is, I believe, the part in which we all feel the most interest. T. H. B.

Tryit.—Gum Arabic, when held in the mouth, allowed to dissolve slow, will allay the sensation of tickling, which causes cough to extarrh and inflammation of the lungs.

The dowry of the eldest daughter of Sir Robt. Peel, who was lately married to Lord Villers, eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, is said to be £000,000.

Distribution.—Kendall's Expositor gives some of the practical workings of the Distribution bill, in a very forcible manner. This bill does not divide the land proceeds equally among all the States, but gives a large *bonus* in land and money to the new States. Thus while Maine, with over half a million of people, will receive only $78,859 91. Missouri, with a population of 360,426, will receive $164,537 27! The loss to the old States by this bill is thus seen to be immense. To Maine alone it is estimated by Mr. Kendall at $9,848-56, for a single year. And what advantage does she gain by it? Why that of paying back into the Treasury, in the shape of taxes, the very share of the distributed plunder she receives, with a large addition—while the new States which get, by the bill, the largest slice of the divided fund, will pay much less of the tariff tax, by which it is replaced, than the seaboard States, which get the smallest share of the divided fund. Let Congress repeal this odious law as soon as possible! The people will never tolerate a scheme which raises revenue by taxation for the purpose of distributing it unequally afterwards.—*Argus.*

Virginia.—The legislature of this State met on Monday, 6th inst, and was organized by the re-election, without opposition, of John W. Nash, as Speaker of the Senate, and of V. W Southall, (Whig,) Speaker of the House of Delegates—the latter gentleman having been chosen by a majority of 5 votes over Joel Holleman, Democrat. There was a remarkable full attendance of the members, especially of those belonging to the House of Delegates, only five of whom were absent—two Whigs and three Democrats.—*Argus.*

A mistake.—In the House at Washington, Tuesday 7th inst, after the motion to print the usual number of the message and accompanying documents was made, Mr. Sampson Mason, of Ohio, rose, and holding a printed message in his hand, from the Globe Office, called the attention of the House to the appendix on the last page of the pamphlet, purporting to be and an advertisement by Blair & and Rives, of the Extra Congressional Globe. Mr. Mason would be glad to know, he said, whether the said appendix was to be considered as a part of the message communicated to this House, or not.

Mr. Wise replied, in a very appropriate manner, to the question, and explained that pamphlet copies of the message were printed by the Globe, Intelligencer, and Madisonian, and sent to those members who ordered them; but that *the copy of the message* sent by the *President* to the House, and just read by the Clerk, was the only copy communicated by the President.

Mr. Mason remarked that the publication was official.

Mr. Wise replied that it *was not official* and did *not purport to be* official; but the statement itself and the character of the attack were of a piece with the other attack made from like sources on the President. This ended the conversation and the motion to print was agreed to.

The Plunge at Niagara Falls.—The particulars of the event, which took three men over the Falls at Niagara, on Monday night week, are more fully given. It is said that the men had started from Scrolosser at 9 o'clock, intending to cross over to Hudson's tavern, two miles above Chippewa. Shortly after they left the shore, cries from the river were heard at Field's tavern, near by, but excited no attention, as similar noises are very common in that quarter, from boatmen passing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident was had until Thursday, when inquiry began to arise, and on Friday awful evidence of the fate of the boat and her devoted crew was presented in the fragments found in the eddy below the Falls.

It is supposed that the boat was struck by a squall, and being heavily loaded with six barrels of whiskey, sunk—the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American rapids and over the frightful precipice below! The names of two were Jehiel D. Kinney and John York, and the other was a stranger, who had merely taken passage for Canada. The two former were from Nova Scotia—Kenney had kept a tavern eight mills below the Falls for two years past, and left a wife and three children.—Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found.

Another outrage. — Another outrage has been committed on an American vessel by a British cruiser, the Dolphin. The schr. William was boarded by the seamen of the Dolphin, who broke open her hatches and overhauled the cargo, using insulting language to all on board. The Dolphin has boarded three or four other American vessels, and treated all their officers in a very insolent manner.

Melancholy accident.—A very melancholy accident occured a short time since, in township No. 5, on the Magalloway river, and near the line between this State and Maine. While the citizens were engaged in raising a building at that place, on the 19th ult., a portion of the frame suddenly fell, and the head of Samuel Lombard, one of those engaged in the work, was caught between the upper and lower timbers, and in an instant ground to pieces. The deceased was a resident of the place, and about 30 years of age. *Coos (N. H.) Democrat.*

Management of the President's House.—We learn that the affairs of the White House at Washington are all conducted by *a colored man*, by the name of Wilkins, whom the President hires at a salary, with perquisites, of $1700 per annum, and who disbürses all the expenses of the palace. He has his office, where he keeps his accounts, employs and discharges whomsoever he pleases. His son, much of a gentleman it is said, is employed at $1000 a year, and introduces all strangers to the President. His daughter is also employed at $300 a year. President Tyler has in all 18 colored persons hired—he has but two of his slaves with him as servents.—*Hallowell Cultivator.*

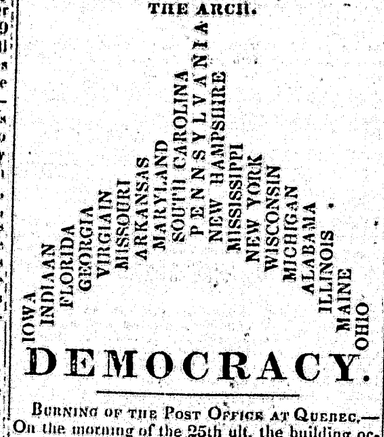
Two vessels, loaded with provisions and clothing, whose cargos were valued at $8,000, have left Boston for the relief of the inhabitants of Truro. $4000 in cash have also been forwarded for the same purpose.

The Democratic Arch.

"In God is our trust."

"And the star spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

THE ARCH.



DEMOCRACY.

Burning of the Post Office at Quebec.—On the morning of the 25th ult. the building occupied by the General and City Post Office, at Quebec, was totally destroyed by fire. The whole of the books, papers, &c. of the General Post Office were destroyed, with some valuable papers belonging to the Deputy Post Master. In the City Department every article was saved. The building was insured for £1000.

A project of a rail road from Canada to the Bay of Fundy, has not been given up by our provincial neighbors. The Fredericton Sentinel of Nov. 27, proposes a rail road from the head of boat navigation on the St. John, to the St. Lawrence. The writer seems to contemplate that Great Britain will ultimately secure possession of the "disputed territory," or so much as she wants.—*Kennebec Journal.*

United States Senator from Alabama.—The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union, of 24th ult., says: "We stop the press to announce the result of the election to day. The Hon. Arthur P. Bagby was elected U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Clay."

The unfortunate men who perished at Niagara Falls a few days since, were engaged in smuggling whiskey. In their flight from a Canadian Custom-house officer, they were drived by a gale into the rapids.

A parson rebuked.—An avaricious divine, seeing a poor boy in a delorable condition, called him to the door; and, giving him a mouldy piece of bread, asked him if he could read, to which he answered in the negative; the question whether he could say the Belief and the Lord's Prayer, the answer was the same. "Well," said the divine, "I will teach you that; say after me, 'Our Father,'" said the instructor. "'Our Father,'" repeated the poor boy, "what, your father as well mine?" "Yes, certainly." "Then we are certainly brothers." "To be sure we are," was the ready reply. "Why, then," replied the boy, pulling the crust from under his coat "how could you give your poor brother this mouldy piece of bread?"

Kennebec.—We find in the Quebec Gazette an advertisement of T. W. C. Murdock, chief Secretary of the Government of Canada, giving notice that grants of 56 acres will be given to actual settlers on the Kennebec and Lampton roads, the title to be complete when they have cleared and cultivate one third of the land, the settlers being on it meantime, and having received no other grant from Government. Those desiring lots on the Kennebec road, will apply to C. Taschereau, or to Mr. Buchanan, agent for emigrants at Quebec.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Another Panther.—Since the "great Panther" was killed in Sidney by Mr. Purington and others, another animal supposed to be the mate of that Panther, has been tracked for some distance, not far from the place the one above referred to, was killed. We learn that hunters are in pursuit of him.—*Washingtonian.*

Brick making in St. Louis.—The number of bricks made during the year 1841, is 30,000,000 all of which were used in building that city.

The Cumberland Bar has voted to solicit subscriptions from the other Bars in the State, to aid in the erection of a monument to the late Chief Justice Mellen.—*Argus.*

The White Hall (N. Y.) Chronicle state that the present Vice President of Texas, Shadrick Burleson, was formerly known as a bontman on the Champlain canal. He was afterward Colonel in the Texian army, and has exhibited an example to others that there is no station above the reach of those who adopt the go-ahead principle.

In Dover, N. H., they have voted to give to each citizen his proportion of the surplus revenue, received from the United States.

Not bad.—They have an association in Maine, the terms of admission into which are, that every man who signs the constitution shall plant a tree.

In Brooklin, the frigate upon the stocks is to be forthwith completed, and a sloop of war will also be finished with all possible despatch.

Singular fact.—The Almanac for 1842, is an exact counterpart of that for 1785; the days of the months falling again on the same days of the weeks, also the movable Feasts, &c.

Promoted.—Tucker, the Governor elect of Mississippi, was a blacksmith in early life. His opponent, Shattuck, commenced as a pedlar.

Usury.—The Indianapolis Sentinel says the grand jury of that county, at a late session, found forty indictments against bank directors for usury.

How d'ye do.—It is stated that before Mrs. Doctor Mott's grand De Joinville Ball in New York, that lady was called upon by upwards of one hundred ladies and about fifty gentlemen whom she did not know, but who came to angle for invitations. How polite people are under certain circumstances! One need not go to the water to learn how to fish.

NOTICE.—There will be a Christmas Meeting at the Universalist House in Norway, Dec. 25th, at 6 o'clock P. M. The house will be decorated for the occasion.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said county, on *Monday, the seventeenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-two, at one o'clock P. M.*, all the right in equity which Seneca Landers of Woodstock, in said county, has to redeem the land or Farm where he now lives and occupies, and is the same land conveyed by said Landers to Thomas Crocker on the 23d day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by his Mortgage Deed of that date, for the security of the payment of one hundred dollars and interest, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 59—page 98—to which reference is had;—the same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, *Deputy Sheriff.*
December 9th, 1841. 3w33

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said county, on *Monday, the seventeenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-two, at two o'clock P. M.*, all the right in equity which Oren Daniels, of Paris, in said county, has to redeem the Farm on which he now lives, it being the same Farm conveyed by said Daniels to Abiezer Andrews to secure the payment of two hundred and nine dollars and seventy-five cents and interest, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 59—page 14, where reference is had; and are the same premises conveyed to said Oren by John Daniels. The same having been attached on the original writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, *Deputy Sheriff.*
Paris, Dec. 11th, 1841. 3w33

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:—December 13th 1841.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Inn of John Sawtelle, in Turner, on *Saturday the twenty-ninth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon*, all the right, title and interest which Hemparey Merrill, of Turner, in said county, has in and to the Farm on which he now lives, and all right of improvement in and to the same.

[3w33] JOSEPH CHILD, *Deputy Sheriff.*

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Jotham Goodnow, of Norway, in the county of Oxford, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1839, by his Mortgage Deed of that date duly executed, conveyed to Asa Thayer, Jr. of said Norway, "a certain Lot of land situated in Norway Village and bounded as follows, to wit: on the North by the County road leading through said Village, West by Daniel Young's land, South by Henry Rust's land, and East by the Lane leading from said County road to the Burying ground;" and whereas, the said Thayer, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1840, duly conveyed and assigned his interest in said Mortgage, and the notes therein described, to Levi Thayer of Paris, in said county; and whereas the said Goodnow has broken the conditions in said Mortgage, the said Levi Thayer claims to have possession of said premises and to foreclose the Mortgage aforesaid in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided. LEVI THAYER, by
His Attorneys, STEPHEN EMERY & SON.
Paris, Dec 13, 1841. 3w33

Administratrix's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction at her dwelling house on the premises, on *Monday, the seventeenth day of January next, at one o'clock P. M.*, so much of the real estate lately belonging to Samuel Bartlett late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

SARAH J. BARTLETT, *Administratrix.*
Rumford, Dec. 16th, 1841. 3w33

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

CHARLES RYERSON,

late of Paris, in said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the thirtieth day of November, 1841, are allowed unto the said creditors for bringing in and proving their claims; and that the Commissioners will be in session for the purpose of receiving and examining the same on the last Tuesdays of April and May next at the office of J. G. Cole, in said Paris, at one o'clock P. M. JOSEPH G COLE, } *Com'rs.*
NOSES HAMMOND, }
Paris, Dec. 19, 1841. 3w33

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

A FURTHER time of six months from the twenty-fourth day of August last, having been allowed to the creditors of the estate of

ANTEPASS DURELL,

late of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, the Commissioners on said estate will be in session, for the purpose of receiving and examing said claims at the office of Joseph G. Cole, in said Paris, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of February next, at nine o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH G. COLE, }
JOSIAH DUDLEY, } *Com'rs.*
Paris, 1841. 3w33

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims against the estate of Jacob Wardwell, late of Albany in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Jacob Wardwell that (six months from the twentieth day of October last having been allowed to bring in said claims,) they will be in session at the office of Levi Whitman, in Norway, for the purpose to which they have been appointed, on the last Tuesdays of December, January, February, and March next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days. LEVI WHITMAN.
JONATHAN B. SMITH.
Norway, November 30th, 1841. 3w31

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold a public vendue, on Monday the thirty first day of January next, ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin, in Rumford, in said County, all the right which Josiah Keyes, of said Rumford, has of redeeming seven eighths of one sixth in common and undivided, of the following described real estate, situated in said Rumford, on the South side of the Androscoggin river, and bounded Westerly by land of Peter C. Virgin, Northerly by the County road, Southerly by land of said Virgin, and Easterly by land of Jeremiah Wardwell; being land conveyed by Timothy Walker to Francis Keyes, late of said Rumford, deceased, and which has been appraised and set off on an execution in favor of Lyman Rawson, a judgement creditor against Josiah Keyes aforesaid.

COLMAN GODWIN, Dept. Sh'ff.
Rumford, December 4, 1841. 3w32

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

FRANCIS WHITE,

late of Dixfield in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL MORRILL.
Nov. 30th, 1841. 3w32

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned having purchased a controlling interest in the **Madisonian**, proposes to issue a **Daily** paper from this office on or about the 15th of December.

The paper will be devoted to the support of such constitutional measures as the interests of the people may demand; and from what has been seen of President Tyler's Administration, there is every reason to believe, that such measures only are in contemplation by the present head of the Government.

We propose to labor for the entire restoration of the pure doctrines and the faithful practice of the founders of our Republic—not to battle for the mere exaltation of partisan dictators.—To advocate those principles of our patriotic fathers which are altogether designed to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the Confederacy, in their original purity; not to tear down the modern fabrics of demagogues to erect pedestals for other ambitious and dishonest aspirants. In short, it is our design to pursue the Right alike heedless of party names and party interests, and to expose the Wrong, emanate from what sections it may. But it is far from our intention ever to indulge in wanton and vulgar abuse. Yet we will not suffer the men and measures we advocate to be unjustly aspersed, and wrongfully assailed with impunity. Heartily approving the independent course pursued by President Tyler during the late extraordinary session of Congress, it shall be our endeavor, at a future period, to place before the public *all* the circumstances connected with the origin and fate of the two Bank bills.

That the Daily Madisonian may merit the support of the community industriously, the undersigned is resolved to bring to his assistance in the editorial department the best political and literary talent that can be secured. To aid of this purpose, an able and experienced European correspondent (situated at Brussels) has been engaged to transmit to us by the steamers every fortnight, the most comprehensive accounts of the state and progress of things in the old world of which he is capable. This enterprise, we trust, will be duly appreciated by our subscribers.

As the only Administration Journal in the district Columbia, publishing editorials, the proceedings of the Government, and cherishing and defending honestly and earnestly the principles upon which the public acts of president Tyler have thus far been founded, we may, we trust, justly calculate upon no inconsiderable share at least of the support of that very comprehensive body of our fellow-citizens who are the friends of good and faithful Government.

Terms:—Daily per annum, (in advance,) $10 000
For the approaching Session, (probably seven months,) in advance, 5 00
For tri-weekly per annum " 5 00
For six months, " 3 00
Weekly, " 2 00
For six months, " 1 25

Letters must be addressed (free of postage) to the editors.

Postmasters throughout the Union are requested to act as our agents. Those who may particularly exert themselves in extending the circulation of the paper, will not only be allowed a liberal commission on sums remitted, but receive our warmest thanks.

Papers, (whether Administration, Opposition, or Neutral,) copying this prospectus, (including this paragraph,) and sending us numbers containing it *marked*, will be entitled to an exchange.

J. B. JONES.
Washington City, Nov. 6, 1841. 3w

Collector's Notice.—Oxford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident owners and proprietors of lands and other real estate in the town of Oxford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following lots and parcels of land and Buildings are taxed in the Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1840, in the sums following, which remain unpaid, viz:—

Owners Unk. Taxed to	Description, &c.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range	Acres.	Value of Real Estate.	Taxes.
					$	
	James Dennen, Lot 'C 21' on Poland line, lying south of 'Lot G' in Oxford			32	64	64
	Hiram Verrill, Westerly of Reuben Verrill's land adjoining Minot line			40	80	76
	Wm. Tubbs, adjoining Daniel Bartlett's land, easterly on Hebron town line, 3d Division on Greenwood's Plan,	11	1	10	30	29
	Simeon S. Dunn, 3d Div. Greenwood's Plan on Poland line, undivided half of	1	7	35	100	90
	George Farris, westerly of Mathew's Pond outlet, 2d Division,			50	100	96
	John Dunn, Gore south of "Lot A." on Poland line, formerly to Chas. Dunn,—33 cts paid.—Due 23 cts.			19	58	23
	Nathan D. Appleton, 1 house value $75, 10 acres of land value $50, formerly to Wm. P. Hanson, it being a part of the "Greely farm," so called, total value				125	1,19
Residents.	Owners unknown. Taxed to					
	Jacob D. Brown, 3d Div. on Greenwood's Plan, undivided 3/4th of	5	1	75	124	1,19
Do.	Undivided 3/4ths of	6	1	75	124	1,19
Do.	Undivided 3/4ths of	7	1	75	124	1,19
Do.	Undivided 3/4ths of	5	2	75	124	1,19
Do.	Lot "C. 9," between the Hogan Ponds,			24	25	23
Do.	Lot "B, 23," North of W. B. Norton's farm and south of the "Craigie farm,"			184	918	9,11
Do.	Building Lot No. 7, 4th Div. of building lots on the plan of David Noyes, Esq at Welchville Village, value $20, 1 house value $100, 1 Shop value $35—total value,			155		1,49
	Moses Chesley, 50 acres of land value $200, 1 house value $20, being the same now occupied and improved by him, lying North of Samuel Allen's farm and Westerly of the road,			220		2,11
	Nathaniel Fuller, 85 acres of land value $300, 1 house value $40, 1 barn value $35, lying South of Hon. Wm C Whitney's farm, being the same now occupied and improved by said Fuller,			375		3,60
	Ira Fuller, 50 acres of land on which he now lives, being the Southerly part of the "Robinson purchase," westerly of old Co. road,			125		1,20
	Robert Hilborn, Jr., 51 acres of land, value $163, 1 house, value $50, 2 other buildings, value $75; being the same now occupied and improved by him,			288		2,77
	Alfred, H. Hood, 46 acres of land adjoining lands in the occupancy of Alfred Hood,			110		1,06
	Samuel Pike, 40 acres of land, value $100, 1 house value $30, being the same now occupied and improved by him.			130		1,25

And unless said taxes with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands and other real estate as will be sufficient to pay the same and all charges will be sold at public Auction, agreeably to law, at the Tavern of Seward Crockett in said Oxford.

WM. WARDWELL, Collector of Oxford for the year 1840.
Oxford, December 1st, 1841. 3w31

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

For which Cash and the highest Market prices will be paid, if delivered soon at our Store in Morton's Buildings, Congress Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL.

JUST received a complete assortment of W. I GOODS & GROCERIES, which they offer at wholesale and retail in exchange for LUMBER or approved credit.
Portland, June 21, 1841. tf33

A. B. BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SHELBURNE, N. H.

WILL attend the Courts in the County of Oxford, (Me.) and Coos, New Hampshire.

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the concens of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best of guard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed* Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Sharkley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chellis, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joshua Gunham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayliss,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent,—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulminary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were auti rely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respe't yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JOHN. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulmonary Balsom,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam,*" *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulminary Balsam.'

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus, removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞ All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLAS DEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, SouthParis; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. ly10

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of David H. Millett, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 1st Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy—Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

HANNAH WARREN, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren, late of Denmark, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also her petition for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

MARY CUSHMAN, Administratrix of the estate of Chandler Cushman, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, & shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

SIMEON BARRETT, Administrator of the estate of Moses Buck, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

LUCY H. KNIGHT, Administratrix of the estate of Hiram Knight, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented her 1st account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also, her petition for an allowance out of the personal property of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of William Bradford 2d, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of Jan'y next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why same the should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

TIMOTHY CROCKETT, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Brown late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ARABELLA CARTER, Guardian of Samuel R. Carter, minor child of Timothy J. Carter, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of Guardianship of the estate of said Ward—

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

WM. H. BRETTUN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Wm. H. Brettun, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his 2nd account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

WM. WYMAN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ann Gooding late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered,—

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

REUEL WASHBURN, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Merrill, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JAMES N. BRICKETT, Administrator of the estate of Theodore Bricket, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also, the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate,—

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

GEORGE BRAGG, Administrator of the estate of Ingalls Bragg, late of Andover in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

REBECKAH WOOD, Administratrix of the estate of Abraham Wood late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also, her petition for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate:

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of Jairus Phillips, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

Ordered

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to pu'blished three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

PETER C. VIRGIN, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of the estate of Thomas Bingr, late of Lester B. in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased; also, the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate :

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

AMERICA THAYER, Administrator of the estate of Charles Ryerson late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate :

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ELBRIDGE G. HALL, Administrator of the estate of Houlton Abbott, late of Andover, in said County, deceased, having presented his 2nd account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of Barnum Jones, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w31 A true copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County Oxford, on the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ON petition of JOHN JAMESON, Administrator of the estate of Daniel W. Ellis, late of said Fryeburg, deceased, for a licence to sell all the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of his debts:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to the heirs of said deceased and all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w32 A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ON petition of LORING COPELAND, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Copeland, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, and praying for a licence to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner sh uld not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge of said Court.

3w32* A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

On the petition of ARABELLA CARTER, Guardian of Samuel R. Carter, a minor, and child and heir of Timothy J. Carter, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for a licence to sell and convey certain real estate of said ward, for the purpose of putting the proceeds thereof on interest:

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, aforesaid, three weeks successively that they may appear at Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the 1st Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w32 A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ON the petition of SAMUEL B. LOCK, Administrator of the estate of Charles R. Lock, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of nineteen hundred and twenty dollars, and praying for a licence to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge of said Court.

3w32 A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of Nov. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOB PRINCE, Administrator of the estate of Seth Copeland, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of the said deceased; also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock A. M., and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge of said Court.

3w31 A true Copy, Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

THE subscriber gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CYRUS KEENE,

late of Sumner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ZIBA THAYER.

Nov. 20th, 1841. *3w11

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ELIJAH GOULD,

late of Waterford in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to SIRENO GOULD.

Waterford, Nov. 29th, 1841. 3*31

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ANDREW RICHARDSON,

late of Greenwood in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN RICHARDSON, Jr.

Nov. 20th, 1841. 3*31

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM TOWLE,

late of Albany, in the County of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOSEPH G. TOWLE.

Porter, Nov. 17, 1841. 3w50

JEW DAVIDS' OR

Hebrew Plaster!

THE peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibres or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of LIVER Inflammation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of *Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster,* and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object in his journey, but which had resisted the grand influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the callousness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently restated Since that time, he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Head-ache, nervous headache, pain in the Side, Arm, Back and Limbs, Scrofulous humors, Knots, Weak, White swelling, tumors, Stiff, Joints, Ague cakes, Ague in the Breast, Weakness and pain in the stomach, weak Limbs, Lameness, Affection in the spine, Female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side, should be without one.

Married Ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster. The application of this plaster between the shoulders, has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and lung affections, in its primary stages—It destroys inflamation by producing a copious perspiration.—No Physician should be without it.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.,* Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS,* Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co., Buckfield; W. H. Brettun, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Stephen M. Marble, Poland; Nathaniel Perley, Gray Corner; John Higgins, P. M., Porter; Sewall Fly, Hiram; H. C. Boswell, Fryeburg. Nehemiah Winslow, Windham (Upper Corner.) eoply2

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say with out fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year 1840, by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania.*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President

Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Peru; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL B. BLAKE,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased' estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to CALEB BLAKE.

Nov 30th, 1841. 3*31

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SOLOMON STONE,

late of Waterford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THEODORE STONE.

Waterford, Nov. 20th, 1841. 3*31

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ON the petition of ELISHA GILMORE, Guardian of Jane Millett, a minor, and child and heir of Israel Millett, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, praying for a licence to sell and convey the real estate of said ward, for the purpose of putting the proceeds thereof in interest:

Ordered,

That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be publishe I three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the 1st Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted. LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w32 A true Copy; Attest—*John Goodenow,* Register.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Stiliman,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance,* and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months.*

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing Executed with neatness and despatch.